

The people of Phenix held a rousing mass meeting on Friday night of last week, for the purpose of discussing the bill now before Congress which proposes to settle private land grants in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. The measure was denounced as unwise and unjust to the people affected by these grants and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted as expressing the sentiments of the people of Salt River valley:

"WHEREAS: There has been introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives bills to create a commission for settlement of the Spanish grants in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. And WHEREAS: The intent of these bills is to transfer the adjudication of such claims from the political to the judicial arm of the Government, and

WHEREAS: We regard the introduction of these bills as an attempt to create a commission similar to that which in early days opened wide the doors for fraud and nescience in the settlement of Spanish grants in California. And

WHEREAS: The property of Arizona is bound up in the honest settlement of the land grants situated therein, almost all of which are fraudulent and which cover in the aggregate about ten millions of acres of the best and most productive land on the continent on which are erected millions of dollars of improvement. Therefore

RESOLVED, By the citizens of the Salt River valley, Arizona, in mass meeting assembled, that the passage by Congress of either of the bills now pending before it is a menace to their prosperity, in as much as it opens the door for litigation which a generation will not see settled; that we have bought our lands from the Government, entered upon and improved the same in the knowledge and belief that the political, and not the judicial arm of the government had the power to adjudicate the rights of claimants under Spanish or Mexican land grants, and that any attempt to transfer such power to a commission would be unjust, unfair and impolitic; that claimants under Spanish land grants have all the protection required in presenting their claims to the land Department, and in the final confirmation by Congress if their grants are valid; and that we, a people directly interested to the extent of our homes and possessions, are willing to trust to the honesty, fairness and justice of Representatives of the Nation to deal equitably as between settler and claimant in the settlement of land titles in this Territory, and that as citizens of the United States without a direct voice in its government, we earnestly protest against the passage of any Act, changing any manner the law as it exists at present.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be telegraphed by the chairman of this meeting to the speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of the United States to be laid before their respective bodies, and the expression of the wishes and desires of the people of Maricopa county, whose every material interest is bound up in the proper solution of this land question."

RESOLVED, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting send a copy of the resolutions adopted to our Delegate in Congress, Marcus A. Smith, and request him to use his influence to defeat any and all bills creating a land commission for the settlement of land grants."

Water is the one precious element requisite for the prosperity of this portion of Arizona, and the existing canals bring abundant quantities for the thorough saturation of all lands intended to be reached. The duty of these large volumes of water can be extended to an area almost double that at present designed to be irrigated. The systematic distribution and economy in the use of water are essential to the welfare of the people, and its wanton waste is almost a crime. A diversity of managements naturally leads to confusion, antagonism and waste, and in the interests of harmony and justice to all consumers some plan should be devised by which one general head will direct the equitable affairs of all the water conduits upon the south side of the river. In seasons of a plentiful supply of water this species of a balance-wheel may not be essential, but when it is scarce—a contingency that is not impossible—the most exact and economical handling will be necessary to tide over the season without endangering the crops. For such a possible contingency alone it is worth the while of the several corporations owning the canals and ditches to organize a board of arbitration with absolute power over all conflicting interests and control of the distribution of the water. A consolidation of all the companies can be hardly expected at present, and the plan above suggested would give all the advantages and avoid all the possible evils of such a consummation. The public welfare demands the harmonious distribution of water and disensions will surely lead to the enactment of stringent laws governing its use that may not secure the equities afforded by mutual concessions and the amicable arbitration of conflicting interests.

The Florence canal is now supplying water to all the cultivated fields tributary to it and the pessimistic doubts of those who predicted otherwise have been agreeably dispelled.

There is a splendid field now open for the rapid development of the mining interests in a manner that promises great good to the country as well as large profits to those who engage in lending the miner a helping hand. It is suggested that a number of gentlemen pool say five hundred dollars each for the purpose of fully developing such promising mining prospects as present themselves, upon such liberal terms as almost any miner will readily offer. A few thousand dollars judiciously expended in this manner will generally open up a mine that will sell for quite a large sum of money, and by this means the prospector secures a handsome competence at once while the association is reimbursed and also shares in the profits. It is one of those peculiar schemes in which all parties are benefited.

SOME of the farmers of this valley are preparing to cut their first crop of hay for this season, and from six to eight cuttings will be made on alfalfa fields during the year. The peach, apricot and fig trees are already covered with young fruit, and from two to four crops will mature before the season closes. The grape vines are starting forth their verdure and they too will give two or three crops during the year. In like proportion this wonderful soil and climate produces everything requisite for the comfort of mankind, and surely there is no reasonable man in the world who could ask more in return for the very small outlay in money and labor required.

Our rascally old friend Es-kim-in-zin has gone to Washington to pour out his tale of woe into the credulous ears of the national authorities and to enjoy a fat picnic at government expense. Next to being a feathered angel with a golden harp one should wish to be an Apache cut-throat for a good, soft, easy job.

In the rage of "Trusts" the craze has reached a point of culmination that is likely to astound the world. The great political parties are organizing a Truth Trust, and will control that scarce commodity for campaign purposes.

The bill providing for a geological survey to locate natural reservoirs in the arid regions to hold a supply of water for irrigation purposes, has passed the Senate. The government is to construct the reservoirs.

NASBY is dead, but his perturbed spirit is manifest in many a post-office beyond the narrow limits of the Confederated X Roads.

Death of Emperor William.

Kaiser William, the beloved Emperor of Germany, died at Berlin at 6:30 p. m. Thursday, after a brief illness. The crown prince at death's door, the crisis in the career of that empire seems to be at hand. The strong will of Bismarck and the keen military sagacity of Von Moltke are all that now stand between Germany and a Russian invasion. What the outcome will be no one can foretell.

Another "Dakota Story."

The following is given on the authority of a dispatch from Sioux Falls, Dakota: "The biggest authenticated blizzard story of the season comes from Aurora county. When the great storm of January 12th swept over the county, Eric Johnson, a farmer, near Plankinton, was watering his cattle some distance from his building. He used his utmost exertions to drive the cattle home, but without avail, and very shortly they, as well as himself, were exhausted. Among the drove of cattle was a very large ox, which soon became bewildered and laid down to die close to where Johnson was floundering in the snow. At this moment Johnson, who was making frantic efforts to save himself, seized with an inspiration which impelled him to quickly kill the ox, disembowel him, and crawl inside. After drawing the sides of the stomach together he was completely sheltered from the terrific storm by the warm carcass of the ox, and passed the night in safety and comparative comfort. When morning dawned, however, and he endeavored to crawl out of his peculiar habitation, he discovered to his horror that the ox was frozen solid, his knife outside, and himself a secure prisoner. He kept up a shouting at intervals until 2 o'clock, when his cries were heard by parties who were hunting for his frozen body, and he was helped out of the hole, none the worse for his peculiar experience."

One of the most enterprising of the stockmen of Arizona is Mr. H. C. Hooker, owner of the Sierra Bonita ranch. In speaking of his achievements the Tucson Citizen very truthfully observes that he has imported more Hereford bulls into Arizona than all other cattlemen combined. For years it has been his custom to ship in from two to six carloads and the result is plainly to be seen in every field and home on the range. The range cattle on the Sierra Bonita ranch are as fine bred cattle as can be found in the western country. To one not versed in stock points, the cattle have the appearance of being superior to the imported ones. Five years ago there was not a scrub on the place and since then the grade has been continually on the ascent. Hooker's theory is and always has been that good cattle cost no more to keep than poor ones, and for a like number they give a double return, hence his predilection in favor of the former. Ranges that are now overcrowded with scrub Mexican cattle, if stocked with half the number of well bred animals, would yield more largely and give much better satisfaction to their owners.

An exchange describes a blizzard as follows: Imagine, if you can, a frozen fog driven with the velocity of a hurricane. The air so full of particles which strike your face like pin-heads fired from a musket, that you cannot see twenty feet ahead, and all this time in an atmosphere from twenty to thirty degrees below zero, and you can then form a clear idea of a blizzard as you will ever care to get. It is blinding, bewildering effect is first felt. The intense cold brings at first the pain of freezing, then of numbness, then stupor, then a sense of blissful sleep, and close upon its heels—death.

A building and loan association is being formed at Tucson.

Mineral Lands on Reservations.

A bill has been introduced in the house by Representative Herman, to provide for the sale of mineral lands on Indian reservations and also allowing the use of timber on such reservations for mining purposes. While there is not one chance in ten of such a measure receiving favorable consideration by the present Congress, yet it is well to agitate the matter and bring to the attention of the government the fact that there are mineral lands of great value located upon many of the Indian reservations in the west, and which in a great majority of cases are perfectly useless to the Indians, being available for no other purpose than mining.

The White Mountain, or San Carlos, reservation, furnishes an example in point, having within its boundaries gold, silver and copper deposits of considerable richness, as well as valuable coal veins which, if their development was permitted by the government, would result in untold benefit to Arizona, bringing to us a large increase of population, and capital for the development of our latent resources, of which we stand so much in need. Most of these mineral lands, too, are near the boundaries of the reservation, in mountainous regions of no practical use to the Indians and little frequented by them; and it would be no loss to the Indians were these sections cut off from the reserve and thrown open to settlement by whites.

The richest silver ledge in this country, for instance, is probably that running through what is known as McMillen, just inside the western boundary of the reservation and through the Stone wall, the Hannibal and other partially developed claims are located, and which have already—worked under the existing disadvantages—yielded several hundred thousand dollars in bullion; and if this small area, a few miles square in extent, could be cut off from the reservation, mining operations would be actively begun there by a company with ample capital, and new life would be infused into mining in this section. An effort is now being made, through influential men at Washington, to have this done.

Then there are the Deer creek coal fields near the southern line of the reservation, and coal deposits of perhaps much greater value north, near Apache. A coal mine that would yield a fair amount of coal of good quality, located in the interior of the reservation, would be of benefit to several gold or silver mines, as it would insure the immediate construction of a railroad traversing the territory from north to south, between the Atlantic & Pacific and Southern Pacific roads, opening up a region of vast richness which, isolated as it is, now lies undeveloped.

As we have already said, it is not likely that Mr. Herman's bill will receive favorable action from Congress, as it would not be practical to permit the invasion of reservations by whites simply upon the pretext of prospecting and developing mineral lands, but where the deposits lie at or near the boundary lines, they should be cut off, in justice to the white population of the territories, who laboring under many hardships, are developing the public domain, which without their exertions would be a waste to the government, and especially should this be granted when, as in the case with the White Mountain reservation, the land devoted to the use of the Indians is of far greater extent than necessity requires.—Silver Belt.

To Make Advertising Successful.

The successful advertiser is the one who can attract and hold the reader. Instead of worrying over the number of words he can crowd into a given space, he studies long over the development of something that will catch the eye, writes it briefly and pointedly so that it will be read, tells in it the salient features of what he has to say, and changes it as often as policy or his contract with the paper will permit. To a bright pushing advertiser a small space in the paper is often worth more than double the space is to his duller competitor, who frequently over-reaches himself. Many of the latter class of advertisers also make the mistake of advertising periodically, thinking that a loud ad at once occasionally will make up for silence the rest of the year. The small steady stream, well directed, will do more execution than the bucketful thrown on occasionally and scattered in the throwing. There is, in fact, more need to advertise during the dull season, when you want to trade than when your store is crowded to the doors with customers; and it is in the dull season when money is perhaps scarce, that people look further and read advertisements more closely.—Ex.

Poisoned Salmon.

The city health officer of Cleveland, Ohio, has discovered a startling state of affairs in connection with the sale of canned salmon, the eating of which has poisoned several families in this city. Canned salmon generates gases and becomes terribly poisonous. The gas always makes the top of the can bulge. This sign is a sure one, but some unscrupulous dealers have a way of fixing the can. The cover is bored, allowing the gas to escape. The can is then placed in hot water and the top resumes its natural shape. The bore is then neatly filled. No one should buy canned fruit or meat without having examined the cover in order that they may be sure that it has not been bored. A box of salmon was shown which had been bored several times to allow the gas to escape. It was probably five or six years old and is undoubtedly putrid.

Indians Go a Junketing.

A delegation of seven Indians from San Carlos, namely, Bu-it-iah, Es-kim-in-zin, Chit-chu-ana, Santos Towell, Smith and Robert Mackintosh, arrived here on Saturday last in charge of Lieutenant Watson, and took the regular east-bound train. They will first be taken by Lieutenant Watson to Washington to have a talk with the "Great Father," after which they will visit the principal Eastern cities. The idea is to impress them with the greatness and magnitude of the power of the pale face. Two or three of the Indians are chiefs, and are all leading men in their tribe. Robert Mackintosh, who goes as interpreter, is a young full-blood San Carlos Apache. He was educated at the Indian school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and is employed as teacher at the Agency school at San Carlos.—Wilcox Stockman.

Mrs. French's Restaurant. The very best meals always served and every luxury in the market provided for the furnished rooms and a very possible comfort afforded guests. Strangers arriving should ask the stage driver to stop at Mrs. French's Restaurant, Main street, opposite the J. D. Rittenhouse store. Mrs. K. M. FRENCH.

FIELD FOR FEMALE TALENT.

School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia. One Woman's Work.

About the time of the closing of the Centennial exposition in 1876, a committee was formed and provided with \$30,000 in cash, for the purpose of securing from foreign exhibitors specimens of their best handicrafts in industrial art subjects, to be used as a nucleus for an educational museum in this city, the same to eventually comprise a department of permanent benefit. It was successfully carried out through the efforts of one woman, Mrs. E. M. Gillespie, who is a grand niece of Benjamin Franklin. She worked in season and out toward the accomplishment of her plans.

The result of her labors is the magnificent collection of art works that now fill the Memorial hall in Fairmount park, part of which were purchased and the balance donated by foreign and native exhibitors. These works are employed as models, from which are drawn art inspirations, that eventually find their way into the carpets, china, calico and the thousand and one other things of art, as well as domestic economy.

It is to the city of Philadelphia and the state of Pennsylvania, supplemented by the generosity of a few public spirited citizens in the eastern states and in Philadelphia, that this important art movement has been made in this country. The best features of the South Kensington Art school have been localized, and the methods of the French, German and Belgian designers have been freely utilized. The progress made by the latter country is something wonderful, many of the best suggestions coming from there.

Among the subjects taught are designs for carpets, rugs, wall papers, in which there have been a progress within the past five years that is simply marvelous. Colored silks, calicoes and carpets of textile fabrics, two-thirds of the latter "genuine Smyrnaes," are made in Philadelphia. In clay modeling for the decorative art trade instruction is given. A particularly important branch is the china decoration. The advancement made in pottery manufacture has brought into demand hand-painted articles of all descriptions, as well as the designer who can make the patterns that are printed upon our more common stone china by machinery. China decoration has kept pace with china manufacture, and now American goods successfully compete with those of both England and Holland.

The purpose of the school is to furnish such instruction in drawing, painting, modeling, carving and designing as is required by designers, superintendents and workmen in the various decorative arts, and to serve as a training school for teachers of these branches. In the pursuance of such instruction the pupil is taken through each successive branch of practical art to which he or she is adapted. No knowledge of drawing is required in the beginning, and the student directly from objects and from nature.

As the pupils advance they are taught to make their own designs, the character of the designs being confined as closely as possible to work that could be applied to practical use. Even if the life classes, where copies are made from the semi-nude, the models are posed in attitudes that could be applied to actual designs. In fact, in no department is the industrial feature lost sight of, and from the first attempt in geometrical drawing to the highest perfection in copies from life this object is kept steadily in view.

An important feature of the instruction is that of compelling the pupil, after having made the designs, either in text or in a purely art department, to work them out in real articles. Looms exactly like those used in New England and Pennsylvania manufactures are provided and the pupil makes a rug or a piece of carpet from his or her own pattern.

In an institution owing its existence almost wholly to the indomitable pluck and push of one woman, there are no standard of proportion of women students, but they are by no means the majority of those benefited. Ambitious artisans in the hundreds of industrial mills of the city find here immense advantages for self-improvement. Women find the same, and they are availing themselves of the privilege, both here and in the older institutions of industry and design. The latter was a pioneer in this country in the task of providing congenial and profitable employment for women.

Within a few months art schools in three large western cities have sent representatives to this city to ask after the feasibility of industrial art for their own cities. The school must be provided with the means of earning a living, and the vast field of industrial art furnishes a broad and hitherto uncultivated and unoccupied one. The number of women now filling remunerative positions in the mills as designers attest the claim of industrial art education to notice.—Eugene M. Camp in San Francisco Chronicle.

TWO AMERICAN TRAITS.

We Are a People of Runagates and Profigate Spendthrifts.

Two of our national characteristics are going to preserve the equilibrium of these blessed U. S. A. In the first place, the American love of danger, in the second place the American indifference to home. Few Americans, who are the most reckless of mortals, are only happy when tempting fate or daring Providence through some medium of mental excitement and personal danger. It will be a relief to the country, and a relief to us as a race that we did not prefer riding on a car of dynamite to reposing on an innocuous cushion. The love of self preservation which is implanted in man seems to be entirely subservient to the love of peril in the average American. A rather nervous individual recently assured me that the tremor which assailed him when he first began to travel on the elevated railroads in New York always added a zest to his ride, and when custom wore away that feeling he was quite wretched.

"What did you wish would happen to you?" I asked, to humor what I believed to be an affection.

"Just what did happen the other day," he responded, with slight shrug of his shoulders. "I wanted to be in an accident. I never have been in an accident and I have done some pretty risky things. It is probably the same feeling that impels a boy to skate on thin ice, walk on peaked fences and scoot across a railroad track when the engine's coming. My theory is that half of the great inventions are the results of innate recklessness. The inventor of electricity may have been a thinker, but he was a boy first! And do you believe a timid woman would ever have dreamed of building an L road? She likes it now she has got it, for the gentler sex are peculiarly fond of rushing in where angels fear to tread, and who among your acquaintances would hesitate to cross the ocean in four days if any means could be invented to condense the voyage to these brief dimensions?"

The fact is, this person is thoroughly American. We do like to be scared. As to the second characteristic, the indifference to home, we shall never be anything but roamers. Perhaps as Americans become more and more imbued with foreign customs they will cultivate the "ancestral hall" feeling and throw out those roots which must cling to the hearthstone where their fathers have sat before them. The American constitution, the laws of this happy country, are not exactly in accord with family roof trees, however much they may be with the genealogical specimens, but why as soon as a rich man has built himself a palace and filled it with treasures he wants to go out and build another is unaccountable, save that, being American, he cannot help himself.

It is not merely the unrest of possession that seizes him. He is impelled by a love of change, that natural fickleness which makes him dissatisfied with that particular side of the street or the architectural plan of a certain room, and so in a brace of years the palace is to let furnished or it is in the market, and mired, with his family, wandering in the four quarters of the globe.—Boston Herald.

What Physicians and Lawyers Earn.

Says a west side physician: "Probably the most lucrative medical practice in Chicago is worth about \$25,000 a year. That is the best the most successful physician in Chicago can do. Doctors do not earn as much as lawyers. I mean the successful ones. I suppose there are a dozen or more lawyers in town who make more than \$25,000 a year, and a score or so enjoy an income of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year. You can count on the fingers of your two hands a number of doctors making \$10,000 a year. One of them is a colored man, whose practice is largely among white people. Yet the average earnings of the physicians of the city probably exceed the average earnings of the lawyers. The average in both professions is startlingly low, probably not to exceed \$1,000. There are hundreds of good openings for physicians in the growing country of the west, but young men persist in clinging to the city, where many of them can eke out an existence on an income of \$300 or \$400 a year, waiting for something better to turn up."—Chicago Herald.

Russian Cities' Fire Department.

The same precautions against fire are taken in Moscow and St. Petersburg today that were in use a century ago. Scores of fire towers are everywhere seen. They run up about seventy-five to 100 feet, are built like a lighthouse, with winding stairway, and have a platform all around the top, where the watchman patrols day and night. If a fire is discovered a signal is given and the fire department turns out. It is only recently that St. Petersburg, the capital, with hundreds of millions of government property, secured a steam fire engine. And that is a poor, old fashioned affair. The hand engine does service there yet, as in most other cities in the empire. When a fire breaks out the streets are cleared for such a department display as an American town would make; people go wild, the fire burns out the department goes back to watch the towers for another signal.—Moscow Cor. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

New Passenger Coaches.

"We don't like to put new passenger coaches on through service," said an old railroad man to me. Asked for a reason he said: "Through passengers have a bad habit of putting their feet on the new push, spoiling it in a very short time. We always run the new coaches in the local service for about a year and then they are about the right shape for long trips. Passengers going a short distance don't have that inclination to elevate their feet that other people have, and usually the cars are too full to turn over the seats."—Buffalo News.

Foot and Meter.

According to Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, the English foot is used as the standard of length by countries having 661,000,000 inhabitants, the meter by 347,091,000 people, and the Castilian foot by 5,005,000. Denmark and Russia are the only countries in continental Europe which have not adopted the meter.—Frank Leslie's.

Deleterious Effects of Snow.

A recent article by Herr R. Sendtner in the "Meteorologische Zeitschrift" tends to prove that the works of art in the streets and squares of cities are more liable to decay than those in the country, and that this decaying process is more rapid nowadays than it was forty or fifty years ago. The writer attributes it not only to the changes of temperature in general, but more especially to the variations of temperature near the freezing point, the freezing of the water in the pores of the work of art hastening the decay, in consequence of the sulphurous and sulphuric acids, arising from the increased use of coal. These deleterious ingredients mixing with the rain, fog and dew act like diluted sulphuric acid on the surfaces of statues, monuments, etc., be they of stone or bronze.

Worse than all these, however, is the effect of the snow, which absorbs those acids to a remarkable degree. Fresh fallen snow in Munich, for instance, contained seven to eight milligrammes of acid to each kilo of snow; and the same proportion was noticeable at Forsternied, about eight kilometers from the city. The same quantity of snow, after having remained on the ground a fortnight, showed in Munich sixty-one milligrammes, while at Forsternied the proportion was not altered in the least; hence the snow in the city must needs have a more deleterious effect than that in the country. This also is the reason why the public monuments in Berlin are always covered at the approach of winter.—Berliner Tagblatt.

The Origin of a Common Saying.

"The divinity student's broke out again," said the young man that boards on South Division street. "We were sitting at dinner today, and Miss Stagg's she up and says one of her pupils will never set the Thames on fire. The divinity student looked up and said: 'I see that you, like other good people, are in error occasionally.' 'What do you mean?' said Miss Stagg, getting red in the face. 'I mean,' said the divinity student, 'that when you talk about setting the river on fire you are using an old saying that's got off the track. It used to be, 'He'll never set the Thames on fire,' and people when they said it had in mind the river Thames; on the contrary it means a Miller's sieve, called a temse, which was used in the old wind and water mills. This temse had a wooden rim, which slid back and forth in a wooden frame. If the man that worked it was energetic in his work he sometimes set the temse on fire from friction. Hence it was said of a dull, slow person that he would never set the temse on fire, and the saying has been corrupted to its present form.'—Buffalo Courier.

Better Than Hotbed Processes. "Better know one thing well than many indifferently," was the rule by which the children of the last generation were trained, while a good education was thought to be a growth of years and careful, patient study, and not to be forced by the hotbed process now too much in vogue. It was thought, too, that no education could be complete unless there was first a solid foundation on which to build, the bottom layer of said foundation being a thorough knowledge of reading, writing and spelling, geography, arithmetic, history and grammar. These are homely accomplishments, but far more necessary to one's success in life as a scholar than a mere smattering of the higher branches and an ambitious attempt at an essay, which may have its fine figures of speech, borrowed from some text book, and classical allusions taken from the encyclopaedia, but is still lamentably at fault so far as writing and spelling and grammar are concerned.—Mary J. Holmes.

The Oldest Arm Chair.

The oldest arm chair in the world is the throne of Queen Hafatu, who flourished in Egypt 1,600 years B. C. It is made of ebony and is beautifully carved. It is now one of the most recent treasures of the British museum.—New York Sun.

Arizona News.

Prakeman George Parker, of the N. M. & A. railroad, was killed at Benson last Friday; while uncoupling cars his foot was caught in a switch frog and the engine ran over him.

The Yuma Legion of Select Knights have ordered their uniforms from the east.

Allison & Son of Tucson have planted thirty acres of potatoes in the Santa Cruz Valley by way of experiment.

James Redmond, a freight engineer, was thrown from a moving train on the Dragon grade last week and was seriously injured.

A mass meeting of Phenix people has protested against the passage of the bill now before Congress creating a special court to settle private land grants in Arizona and elsewhere.

The Phenix Gazette has again changed hands. Col C. W. Johnstone is the new man at the helm and it is said that Mr. John O. Dunbar will be its editor.

Geo. E. Williams, of Tombstone, was found dead in his chair last Monday afternoon. He was apparently in good health a few hours previously.

The San Xavier reservation of the Papago Indians near Tucson has been subdivided into 40-acre lots by Surveyor L. D. Chilson. It comprises 1800 such lots.

Detective Len Harris has been promoted to the Los Angeles division of the Southern Pacific railroad and R. H. Paul has been appointed detective for the Arizona division.

Elias Harris was dangerously wounded by a giant powder explosion while blasting near Mohawk, Yuma county, Monday.

Martin Duran was hanged in Prescott on Friday of last week. His crime was the murder of a woman named Reyes Baca, in Flagstaff, last September.

Sheriff Mulvenon has returned to Prescott after a delightful visit to his eastern relatives.

Ten Thousand Dollars Paid S. W. Graybill.

S. W. Graybill, wholesale cigar dealer of this city, at a late drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, drew one-tenth of the second capital prize of \$100,000, amounting to \$10,000. He received the money on Monday last through the First National Bank of Columbia. He has been a resident of this city for a few years and also came here from Bareville, Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer, Jan. 6.

Drew & Bamrick are the mail contractors to Silver King and Pinal. The best stock and quickest time made.

The horse that sells for \$200 and upwards costs no more to raise than does the horse that sells for \$50. The stockmen of the west must realize this before they will ever enjoy the full benefit and profit of the horse breeding business. When they do, and not till then, will horse breeding take its true place in the stock growing sections of the west. Between them, Arizona and New Mexico to-day possesses not less than a hundred thousand head of horses, but notwithstanding this vast number both territories were unable to furnish the United States government with enough charges to mount the small cavalry force stationed in each, although the prices offered by the government were unusually good, while the type of horse required was not a particularly high one.—Hoof and Horn.

The finest turnouts in the country and the best stock, at Drew & Bamrick's ivery stable.

The Arizona newspapers do more gratuitous advertising in the interest of the development of the country than all other influences combined, but there are few of the property holders and those benefited by the same who appreciate this gratuitous work of the press.—Star.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumed it in the least; hence the snow in the city must needs have a more deleterious effect than that in the country. This also is the reason why the public monuments in Berlin are always covered at the approach of winter.—Berliner Tagblatt.

Where to Buy Trees.

R. E. Farrington of the Phenix Nursery, at Phenix, has a large stock of fruit and ornamental trees which he is selling at reasonable figures. A free catalogue and price list will be forwarded by mail on application. Arizona white ash 1 1/2 to 4 feet at \$45 per 1000.

Safe for sale.

Having received a new, large safe, the estate of J. D. Rittenhouse will sell the one previously in use at a low price. It is one of the Hall's Safe and Lock Company's make and is in fine condition.

A Good Bargain.

A pair of splendid gold scales of 300 ozs. capacity, that originally cost \$550, will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars apply at this office.

Rooted Grapes.

Three thousand and grape roots for sale cheap; also a lot of ornamental trees and a limited number of Geraniums in pots. S. B. Remy.

Rooms To Rent.

Several very pleasant, clean and well furnished rooms to let in connection with my boarding house on Main street. Mrs. J. PEYTON.

United States Marriage Law.

Section 9, page 636, Statute at Large of the United States of America, from Dec. 1885 to March 1887, reads as follows:

"That every ceremony of marriage, or of any kind, in any of the Territories of the United States, whether either or both or more of the parties to such ceremony be competent to be the subjects of such marriage or ceremony or not, shall be certified by a certificate stating the fact and nature of such ceremony, the full names of each of the parties concerned, and the full name of every officer, priest and person taking part in the performance of such ceremony, and shall be by the officer, priest, or other person solemnizing such marriage or ceremony filed in the office of the probate court, or, if there be none, in the office of the court having probate powers in the county or district in which such ceremony shall take place, for record, and shall be immediately recorded, and at all times subject to inspection as other public records. Such certificate, or the record thereof, or a duly certified copy of such record, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts required by this act to be stated therein, in any proceeding, civil or criminal, in which the matter shall be drawn in question. Any person who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not longer than two years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

"Pedro Farmers."

Lodi Sentinel.

San Joaquin county, as well as all other counties, has its share of what is commonly known as "pedro farmers."

Everywhere you go in California you can be found a going around in public places. You hear them say that you can't make a living on the small tract of land by fruit raising, vegetable growing, or dairying, because they can't do it.

It is absolutely true that a man cannot plant trees, raise vegetables or poultry, or even raise a few chickens, around towns or public places, and you can't do either. You are told that it is useless to raise fruit for it won't pay and that it is folly to expect to beat a Chin